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Nineteenth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec'r. 6, 1825.

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of Mr. John Adams, Junior, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is, of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility—in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity.

Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people; and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly; it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate and satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions; they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maratime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty or municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition, made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is more than probable, that, if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce, unless terminated by a notice of six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto, without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other, susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large accounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained; and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them, nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances, and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one, of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other, the mutual obligation of the parties to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions—an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent states, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others.—They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress, at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all.—The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their Ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and Ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the Commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the twenty-second of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities, due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which it may be hoped will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to procuring, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberation of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the thirtieth of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them: and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year.—The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent. or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present session, and under what modifications.

The act of Congress of the third of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Del. Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified; and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief, that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of eighteenth May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of second March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interest against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow-citizens; and since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to these who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unfailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the Army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a signal corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West-Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end. The reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of Congress of twenty-fifth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico: And another act, of the same date provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomonees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said tribes. The first and the last objects of these acts have been accomplished, and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries; and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the twelfth of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it on the third of March, too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States: it was ratified on the seventh of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty, will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of Internal Improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West-Point will furnish, from the Cadets actually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance upon which the Board have been occupied: namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this City to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last Session, relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out, roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for necessary superintendence of the works. Under the act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been ap-

pointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston Harbor; have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising aupices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious & indigent citizens, who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish: as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must, in the common course of nature, increase; should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved, and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigour of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of injustice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West-Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of General Lafayette, alike honorable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this People to him in return.—It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchaseable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human-kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks, and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other Government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as Freemen and Christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favorable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag, and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissention with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag, as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade: for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties: for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects, during the present year, have been accomplished more effectually than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates, for months past, appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish Islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitted energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without re-producing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that, for years to come, our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours, could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continued support of a military marine—the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent Naval Peace Establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adapted to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was, even then, found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe.—At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that, by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet, it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed, urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution: for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A Report from the Postmaster General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the 1st of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars.—Other facts, equally creditable to the administration of the Department, are, that, in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that, under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expences; and, that by the discontinuance of post roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honored, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact. And no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social; no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power; and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power, is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and enjoyments, of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that, once and again, in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he cooperated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honored with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined & bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labor and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the Declaration of our Independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound, by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But, if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries, for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of Internal Improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts, along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships.—The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north-west coast of this continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of Weights and Measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to congress.—The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes, from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens, and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that, on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness, to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791, the first President of the United States announced to Congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the returns gave the pleasing assurance that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication. Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased in corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities, associated in our Federal Union, has, since that time, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the States and People, in the two Houses of Congress has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The House, which then consisted of sixty five members now numbers upwards of two hundred. The Senate, which consisted of twenty-six members, has now forty-eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Departments, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments, which, at an early period, forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy. But the Departments of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, which early after the formation of the Government had been united in one, continue so united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and Governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while, within the last ten years, a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would, of itself, furnish occupation to an active and industrious Department. The constitution of the Judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing Government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now at the last, the citizen who, perhaps, of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our Constitution, in his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department. The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it, to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubting convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject, has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected—to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are found inventions, the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion; that the consent of the family, desired by the resolution, was requested and obtained; that a monument has recently been erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a character of limited powers. After full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the people. But, if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution: If these powers, and others enumerated in the Constitution, may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic, and of the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound,—to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is Power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement; were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State of this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our Western Lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, by the authority of single members of our Confederation, can we, the Representative Authorities of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow-servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common Sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1825.

It is gratifying to witness the rapid strides which our country is making towards the establishment of a literary reputation. If, some three or four years ago, no one on the other side of the Atlantic would read an American book, it is a fair inference from the following statement, that a great revolution of sentiment and taste has taken place, and that now the readers of American works in England exceed even those of English publications. We should be cautious, however, lest we fall into the error which has prevailed to a considerable extent even in the most intellectual countries, of estimating reputation by the quantity rather than the quality of publications. So great a proportion of literary trash has issued from the foreign presses, especially of late years, that it is a work of some labour and difficulty to select those productions which really add to the stock of public information:

"*The American Press.*—The last number of the United States Literary Gazette, contains, in a list of New Republications during the last two weeks, fifty-two distinct works, which make, in all, sixty-five volumes—of these, thirty-six are American works.

In the Admiralty Court of the District of East Florida, Judge Smith presiding, judgment was pronounced on the 24th ult. against the salvors of the property saved from the brig Revenge, wrecked on the Florida Coast. The wrecking laws of the Territory are, by this decision, declared invalid.

OBSERV
FAYETTE
THURSDAY MORNING, DE

We present to our patr
Mr. Adams entire, with
and with but one single
not evinced that apparent
ledge, of the intention of
which so peculiarly distin
ges of his predecessor.—
al length, we have been
eral advertisements this

Fire Engine Companies
pleased, in looking over the
the State Legislature, to
passed in 1820, entitled,
rise and empower the
several Towns of Fayette
mington, and Tarborough,
keep up Fire Engine
pealed; the object of the
first instance have been
impression that in case
Companies would be more
der their former regulations
of Providence, alone, has
zens of this place from
ciency—This much we know,
the majority of those
selves to the Fire Engine
place, did it with the sole
themselves under the said
ing military duty. A
persons can be found, alw
themselves into Fire Engine
sides being willing to do

We learn from the Knox
John Williams, of Tennes
from the President of the
appointment of Charge des
Government to the Republic
We understand, further,
ted the appointment.

From the New York
LATEST FROM
Packet ship Manchester,
York, after a short passage
ing Liverpool dates to the
arrival confirms the report
the house of Samuel Williams
COTTON.—*Liverpool, Nov.*
very limited inquiry from the
tle or nothing done for
lowing are the particulars
by private sales, viz:—227
10½d; 1306 Orleans 8¼d to
mas 7¼d to 10d; 60 Sea Isla
3d; 15 stained do 19d.—To
more inquired for by the
also for the Irish market.
The Marquis of Wellesl
in Dublin on the 29th Oct. to
complished Mrs. Patterson,
timore.
Mrs. Coutts is stated to
to the Duke of St. Albans,
tober, in Edinburg.

Dreadful Accident.—Yes
Glasgow Courier, of the
steam-boat Comet, with pass
verness and Fort William,
Kempock point, between
Clough light-house, by the
outward bound. In
the vessels came in contact
and violence, that the Comet
most instantaneously, when
were in a moment precipitated
—into eternity. There is
to believe, the greater num
perished, are persons in the
of life.—The Ayr received
was so much damaged, that
nock with some difficulty,

From the Pacific.—Brig
at New-York from Lima, and
Huacho, (Peru.)—Gen. Rodil
session of the Castle at Callao
Maxwell, and Capt. Brown,
frigates Briton and Tartar,
rillos to Callao, at the solicit
derstood, of the Peruvian
fer to the Spanish Governor,
board of, and passage to Europe
tar, then on the eve of sailing
and a guarantee that the
allowed the same arms as were
the capitulation of Gen. Ca
ho. Gen. Rodil, however,
diation, and intimated to the
ders, that it was his intention
long as he had a shot to fire
every appearance of plenty
even to fresh stock and vegetables
stant fire was kept up between
the entrenchments of the Patriots
The United States' frigate
Com. Hull, was lying in
and crew all well. The U. S.
phin, Capt. Percival, despatched
grave islands, to look after the
the ship Globe. The Peacock
non, was daily expected at
windward. Capt. Jones and
had arrived at Lima from the
by way of Panama, the former
mand of the Peacock, and
her as first Lieutenant.

The Spanish expedition which
26th September from Corunna
consisted of the Letland 64; Pa
Jason 20; a sloop of war, and
with 3000 troops. One
troops were to be landed at Po
residue at Havana.

MARRIED,

...y night, Dec. 8th, at the residence of ..., Esq. in Sumpter district, S. C. Mr. ...en of this place, to Miss Charlotte, ...

...T OF WILMINGTON.

...rom our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

...ers, Smith, Matanzas.
...s, Purrington, Turks Island.
..., M'Lean, Havanna.
...thridates, Lange, Martinique.
...Robert McWilliams, Wilcoxson, City ...

...tic, Way, New York.
... Batchelor, Ariguilla.
...ent Manning, Grafton, New York.
...pion, Folger, New York.

CLEARED,

... Andros, Barbadoes.
...ible, Pratt, Martinique.
...r, Work, New York.
...Francis, Drysdale, Barbadoes.
...n, Potter, New York.

...& P. MALLETT,

...e received and are now opening their ...ER SUPPLY OF GOODS; consist... general assortment of—
...China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hard... ...ulery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, ... and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, ...P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Ma... ...Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Hol... ...E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whis... ...s Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, ...ders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, ...nd pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 ...hat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thous... ...of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand ...n Salt; which together with many ... and valuable articles, they offer to *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms ...ountry produce.
...e, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

Bonnets, &c.

... CASES Straw Bonnets
... 2 do Leghorn do
... do Cotton Cards
... do Wool do
... do Fur Hats
... do Wool do
... Crates Crockery, assorted
...eneral assortment of *DRY GOODS*, ...and for sale low by
E. E. LEWIS & Co.
...13, 1825—45tf

Leather.

...ANT supply of different kinds of Lea... ...ept on hand, viz:—
...Skirting, first quality
...Sole Leather
...Calf Skins
...Kip do
...Buff Horse Hides
...Padding and Lining Skins
...Colored Morocco, &c. &c.
...or Sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
...le, Dec. 14, 1825—45tf

...M. Hamilton,

...spectfully informs the citizens of Fay... ...le, and the public in general, that he ...ced, and intends carrying on, the
..., Sponging, and Hot-Press... ing Business.
...labits and Pelises, Gentlemen's ...Pantaloons, Vests, &c. &c. Re... ..., Finedrawed, and Re-Card... ...in a superior manner, to ap... ...ear nearly equal to new.
...oted considerable time, study, and la... ...g this most useful branch to perfection, ...of his fellow-citizens, he is conscious, ...e perfect knowledge he has of his busi... ...e punctuality and despatch with which ...orn the work entrusted to his care, to ...satisfaction. I wish to remind the pub... ...old saying, that, "*a stitch in time, saves*
...milton can be found every day at his ...days excepted) next door to Mr. Brown, ...street.
..., 14, 1825. 45-4t

...rough Female Seminary.

...st Session of this Institution closed on ...h ult, at which time an approved Ex... ...the pupils was sustained in the pre... ...School Committee. the exercises of ...y will be resumed on Thursday the ...ary next. Competent Instructors will ...es, at that time to meet the wishes ...rents and Guardians who may com... ...ildren to our care, with a view to ...ction, in either the useful or orna... ...ches of Female Education.——The ...tant, deeply impressed with the im... ...rightly training those who are now the ...but are shortly to be the wives and mo... ...e community, pledges himself, as be... ...rcise a parental watchfulness over his ...to give such direction to the instruc... ...Seminary, as shall adapt them to the ...well as temporal interests of those ...o his care.
...gs taught shall be taught thoroughly ...ew to practical life. And although the ...fications of female education, usually ...mplishments" shall be attended to in ...r place and measure, yet the chief aim ...ructor shall be to fit their pupils for *use*... ...inculcating, both by precept and ex... ...ample, *forbearance, good temper, self*... ...*government, the morality of the Gospel.*
...ts and Guardians at a distance, who may ...eir children to his attention, the Super... ...engages to provide them with board, in ...venient to the Academy, and where all ...on will be paid to their morals, their ...nd their comfort.
Tuition at the usual rates. Board can ...in the most respectable families at $10 ...including wood, washing, candles, &c.
W. M. GREEN, Superintendant.
...ugh, Dec. 1, 1825—45—4t

...rceville Female Academy.

...HURMAN, respectfully informs her ...ds and the public, that her Second Ses... ...ommence the first Monday in January, ...e Education of Females, in all the vari... ...and ornamental branches, necessary to ...Young Ladies. Every attention will be ...morals and deportment of pupils, and ...s used to advance their improvement.— ...ard and Tuition $40 per session; each ...ishing a blanket and two towels.
...ville is a healthy situation, with good ...Mrs. T. refers Parents and Guardians ...peacock and Christian, and Mr. Angus ...f this county, and Capt. Caleb Alexan... ...arras.
...ery county, N. C. Dec. 1. 1825—45—3t

Notice.

ON Wednesday the 28th day of December, at the Town House in Fayetteville, will be hired for the term of one year, Twenty-Four Negroes, (consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls,) belonging to the estate of Mrs. Dubrutz, deceased. And at the same time and place, will be rented, the dwelling house, to which there is a most excellent garden, lately occupied by Mrs. Dubrutz.

JOHN CRUSOE, }
CHAS. B. JONES, } Ex'rs.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1825—45-2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

John H. White, }
vs. } In Equity.
John Rawls. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rawls is not an inhabitant of this State.—*Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Whitesville, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, C. M. E.
45-6w

Tickets only Ten Dollars!

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

Under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by the Improved mode of drawing secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, and the whole to be completed

IN ONE DAY,

ON THE

15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 DOLLARS!

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	100,000	is	100,000
1	30,000		30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
15	1,000		15,000
10	500		5,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
100	20		2,000
500	12		6,000
10500	10		105,000
11280 PRIZES.			$308,000

Every Prize payable in *CASH*, 60 days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Mode of Drawing:—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes *above* the denomination of $10, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 Prizes of $10, will be awarded to the Tickets, the Numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the Three first drawn Numbers from the wheel of *different* denominations.

To illustrate which, suppose that 13,562 be the first drawn number, then every ticket in the Lottery ending with the figure 2, will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars—then suppose that No. 8,365 be the next drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets ending with 5, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each—and in like manner, suppose that No. 29,368 be the third drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets in the scheme ending with figure 8, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each.

This mode of drawing will permit the whole Lottery to be completed at *ONE DRAWING*—and a Ticket drawing a superior Prize *will not be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

Cohen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 Market street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

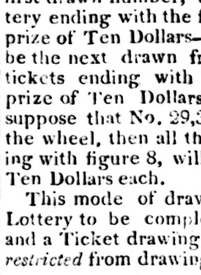
☞ As usual, at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH can be had for all Prizes the moment they are drawn.

Baltimore, November, 1825.—45-tf.

Wholesale and Retail

Drug and Medicine Store,

At the sign of the Mortar, Hay-street, Fayetteville, North-Carolina.



THE subscriber is now receiving an additional supply of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, also, a general assortment of *Paints, Oil*, and *Dye-Stuff, Paint Brushes, Hatter's Materials*, &c. &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.—A few bottles of Swaim's celebrated Panacea, *genuine.*

R. T. GOODWIN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825. 44tf

James Kyle

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from New York—

Bolting Cloths, No. 2, to 8.
Super. blue and black cloth (very cheap).
Do. do. do. Cassimere.
Blue and black Cassinet, assorted.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Merino and Cassimere Shawls.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, well assorted.
Whitmore's cotton Cards, No. 8, 9, & 10.
Osnaburgs, 3-4 & 4-4.
Superior fur Hats, black, drab and white.
Negro Cloths and Blankets.

With many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which were lately purchased at the package sales in New-York. Country merchants and others, may expect great bargains.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825.—44-t24F.

B. OLIVER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THE Subscriber having connected himself with McCAULEY & COCHRAN, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of *B. OLIVER & CO.* for the purpose of carrying on extensively in this place the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and to that end have purchased, and is now receiving, at their Store a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Purchased principally for Cash, in Philadelphia and New York, on the best terms, which will enable them to sell here at reduced prices. They therefore invite the public in general, and country dealers in particular, to call and examine their Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following Articles:

Common, fine, and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers
Blue, mixed, striped, & Safford fine blue Satinetts
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Point and Rose Blankets
Flannels and Baize
A large lot of Negro Clothing
Plain and figured Bombazetts, of different colors
Gentlemen's Camlet and Plaid Cloaks, ready made
Ladies' Circassian do do
Corduroy and Bang-up Cords
Casimere Shawls and Points
Merino Shawls and Points
Canton and Mandarin Crapes and Robes
Italian Crapes, of different colors
Levantine, Sarsenet, Persian, and Italian Silks
Black and shaded Gros de Naples
Black figured Gros de Ta.
Barege, Love, Damask, Mandarin, Fancy Plaid, and other Handkerchiefs
Bandana, Silk, children's Chappa, English, and German Flag Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvets and Satins
Merseilles, Swansdown, Patriotic Eagle, and other Vestings
French, Grecian, Power Loom, Super Fancy Scarlet and Bolivar Stripe Prints
Tamboured, Loom sewed, plain and figured Mull and Jaconet Muslins
Plain and figured Book and Cambric Mull and Swiss Muslins
Cotton, Worsted, and Silk Hosiery
Waist, Lutestring, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons
Swiss and Mull Muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced
Long Lawn, Thread, and Imitation Cambric
Curls, Head Ornaments, Wreaths, and Artificial Flowers
Irish Linen, Diaper, and Steam Loom Shirtings
Holland Buckram and Paddings
Bolivar Silk Stripe, a new and elegant article
Men's Beaver, Buck, and Woodstock Gloves
Ladies' Kid York tan, black and white Silk do.
Tortoise tuck and side Combs
Mock tuck, long, and side do.
Brown & bleached Sea Island Shirting & Sheetings
Domestic Plaid, Ginghams, and Bed Tickings
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets
Men's common and Beaver Hats
Do. black and white Wool do.
Men's coarse Brogans, Monroe, Cordevan, and Wax calf skin Shoes and Shoetees
Ladies' Leather, Seal Skin, Morocco, Prunel, and Valencia Shoes and Pumps
Whitemore's Cotton and Wool Cards
Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

Coffee & Sugar. Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea.
Pepper, Ginger, and Spice.
American and Swedish Iron, and Share Moulds
American and English Blistered Steel
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12
Cut Nails. Dupont's Gunpowder
Spanish Brown. White and Red Lead.
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Alum, Starch, and Nutmegs
Country and Holland Gin, and French Brandy

Together with a large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, & Hollow Ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-tf

For Sale,



82 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings, and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Trust Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 13th day of January next, under the Town House, in the Town of Fayetteville, by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to me by James Townes, for purposes therein mentioned, *for Cash*, the following mentioned property, to wit, one negro man named *FRANK*, one negro boy named *SOLOMON*, and a negro woman, *HANNAH*, and her child *JOHN*. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Fayetteville, 1st Dec. 1825—43-3t

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C. a Negro Man who calls his name *MALCOM*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, has a down look when spoken to, but answers very quick. He says he belongs to William Hardwick, of Chester District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISY, *Jailer.*

October 18, 1825—38-tf

Notice.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden in the City of Raleigh on Friday the 16th day of December next. By order,

JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1825—43-3t

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please publish the above until the meeting and forward their account as above.

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12—23-tf

Notice.

ON the 20th day of December next will be sold, at Public Auction, under the Town House in Fayetteville, a valuable

Negro Woman and Five Children,

The property of the late Thomas O. Davis. Terms of sale—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES ALVES, *Executor.*

November 19, 1825—48-tds

Brilliant Distribution of Prizes!

ALLENS' OFFICE, Baltimore, }
November 9, 1825. }

Drawing of the
GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

No. †11258					the great capital prize of	$30,000
†38010					do do do	10,000
34992					do do do	5,000
†26539	781	5934	14419	19718	} prizes of	1,000
†17234	7069	32033	8418	23027		
†24614	16530				} prizes of	
†32675	3527					
†34764	36260					
†38720	25488					
†39854	14654					
†12568	13227	13896	10753		} prizes of	100
†12269	21472	16407	10591			
†27312	33523	12629				
†34287	33695	8734				
†38046	19246	1359				
†38012	34629	4186				
†39260	18179	9742				
†37672	962	23119	44438		} prizes of	50
†21353	20588	25696	17881			
†38949	3104	29701	19542			
†39506	3846	28603	13572			
†27614	2541	15670	15701			
†17224	3433	18094	21009			
†24601	4668	21057	20588			
†18780	3107	31204	21353			
†28365	8653	31656	23923			
†37314	12104	34954	24126			
†30993	11787	35932	30634			
†32887	14743	37071	33343			
†17203	14031	38592				
†12567	19724	1423				
†34298	34739	4266				
†34943	37482	9530				
100 prizes of						20
200 do of						10
400 do of						5
20000 do of						4

☞ All marked thus (†) sold at ALLENS' OFFICE, where the *Cash* is ready for the same as soon as presented.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES:

ALL IN ONE DAY.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED

Grand State Lottery of Md.

By an improved mode of Drawing, and to be drawn under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lotteries,

On the 15th of February next.

Highest Prize $100,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$100,000	is $100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10,500	10	105,000
35,500 Tickets.		$308,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of ten dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 prizes of Ten Dollars will be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers from the wheel of *different* terminations.

To illustrate which, suppose 13,562—8,365 and 29,868 to be the first drawn numbers, then every Ticket in the Lottery ending with the figures 2—5 and 8 will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars.—A ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also. Every prize payable in *CASH*, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Allens'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street, Baltimore.

Where in the last State Lottery were sold *both* the Capital Prizes, No. 11,258, $30,000, and 38 010, $10,000 and in *late* State Lotteries the $20,000 and the $10,000—and in a former State Lottery the great prize of $100,000—and where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

☞ Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.

November 15, 1825—42tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE Third Quarter commenced on Monday last. Have engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1825.—35-tf

A Tanner.

THE Snbscriber having declined the Tanning Business, offers for sale, for cash, or on a liberal credit, a young and valuable workman, about 28 years old, and one of the first rate.

W. F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond c'ty, N. C.
Nov. 11—42-tJ1

Tanner & Currier wanted.

AN experienced Workman, who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will receive liberal wages.

Apply at this Office.

Oct. 4—35-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Isl. and SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

J. F. & John Lippitt

Have just received,

10 Hhds prime retailing Molasses,
10 casks Cheese,
30 bags Coffee.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

8000 bushels of Liverpool Salt, deliverable in Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825—44tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.

Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

United States Fire Insurance Office,

Of the City of New York.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance on Buildings, Merchandize or Furniture, against loss by Fire, will be received by

W. J. BIRDSALL, Agent.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16 ou7-9t

David Stephenson

HAS removed to the Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Snively & Co. on Hay Street, opposite the Layfayette Hotel.

September 14.—32tf

Williams & Fenn

HAVE removed to the Store, lately occupied by David Stephenson, on Person Street, a few doors west of the Cape Fear Bank.

September 14—32tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance.

H. G. NELSON.

Oct. 26th.—38-tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord

1826,

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers' prices, by

CHARLES STUART.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19—37-tf



Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf.

Horne's Introduction.

IN answer to the inquiries which have been made by Subscribers to this work, as to the time of its appearance, we state that the Publisher informs us "the delay has arisen from stereotyping it, which is now done, and it is expected the work will be ready next month," immediately after which subscribers will be furnished with their copies.

Subscriptions will yet be received at the price of $12, at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Nov. 30.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business in this place, under the firm of Robert H. Taylor & Co. Take this method of informing the public, that they have now received a general assortment of Staple Articles in the *DRY GOOD* line, together with a choice selection of *GROCERIES*, for family use: All of which they will sell at moderate prices for Cash, or such articles of produce as may suit them.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR,
WM. & EDM'D TOWNES.

Fayetteville, 5th Dec. 1825—44-3t

N. B.—Mr. James Townes is fully authorized to transact the business in the above concern for and on our account. WM. & EDM'D TOWNES.

Negroes for Sale.

A Likely Negro Woman and four Children, the three eldest Boys, would be disposed of for Cash or Negotiable paper. Inquire of

J. W. COCHRAN.

Nov. 19, 1825—42-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74

Sheriffs' Deeds.

JUST printed, and for sale at the Post Office, and at the *Observer Office,*

At either of which places, Blanks of almost any description may be procured. Dec. 1.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE INFANT.

I saw an infant—health, and joy, and light
Bloom'd on its cheek, and sparkled in its eye;
And its fond mother stood delighted by
To see its morn of being dawn so bright.
Again I saw it, when the withering blight
Of pale disease had fallen, moaning lie
On that sad mother's breast—stern death was nigh,
And life's young wings were fluttering for their flight.
Last, I beheld it stretch'd upon the bier,
Like a fair flower untimely snatch'd away,
Calm, and unconscious of its mother's tear,
Which on its placid cheek unheeded lay—
But on its lip the unearthly smile express'd,
"Oh! happy child, untried, and early bless'd!"

From the Freeman's Journal.

"Earth's highest station ends in "here he lies,"
And "dust to dust" concludes her noblest song."
YOUNG.

ON THE DEATH OF M'DONOUGH,

The Hero of Champlain—by S. Osborn.

Brilliant as brief thy mortal journal sped;
A patriot's life fulfils in one bright day!
It is enough! the voice of Heaven said—
And call'd thy soul (its fire for bliss) away.
When in thy suffering country's direst need,
Thy banner wav'd victorious in the air,
Thou didst impute to Heaven the glorious deed;
That glory multiplied, awaits thee there.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the East side of Cape Fear river, opposite the town of Fayetteville, on the Stage road leading to Raleigh, two and an half miles above Clarendon Bridge—This tract contains three hundred and ninety eight acres, with a good Saw and Grist Mill on the same; the Grist Mill commands a large range of custom. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. Any person disposed to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to Merrit Sedberry in Fayetteville, or Joseph J. Brooks in Chatham county. A great bargain will be given in this Land. JOSEPH J. BROOKS.

September 28, 1825—34-t25D

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Bank Stock for Sale.

BEING about to remove from the State, I offer for Sale, 83 Share State Bank Stock, and 81 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, September 27, 1825—34tf

STOP THE MURDERER!

300 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscribers pledge their sacred honour to pay to any gentleman or to any person or persons whatever, that will at any time in the course of twelve months from the date hereof, apprehend and deliver to either of us, or to any Sheriff in the State of North Carolina, the living body of a certain *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, who now stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest convened by the coroner of Duplin county, of the wilful murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a swarthy complection, a very large black beard, black hair and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a grave and low voice, a weak and designing sly look, some scars on his forehead, near the border of the hair, spreads his mouth very wide when he laughs, the upper fore teeth somewhat defective.

BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.

November 9, 1825—40 tf

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his stand in Old Street, opposite Mrs. Perry's Brick House, his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive and Drab Cloths and Cassimeres.
Common do. do
Fine and common Satinetts,
Toilinette, Valentia, Merseilles and Silk Vestings, superior quality and various patterns.
Camlets and Plaids, Green Baize and fine Flannels,
Scarlet and black Rattinett, together with a general assortment of Trimmings.

He still continues to carry on

THE TAILORING BUSINESS,

At the above place, where those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable manner.

Nov. 16, 1825—41-6t

Map of North Carolina.

THIS desirable Work, which has been unavoidably delayed, is now progressing, and will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing winter. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the correction of the Maps of their respective counties, and who have not yet found it convenient to do so, are respectfully solicited to give the matter a moment of their attention as soon as may be convenient.

From the specimens of correctness which those Maps that have been received in most instances afford, the public may be assured that a more correct Map of the State will be obtained by the means pursued than by any other that could have been adopted. In many instances entire Maps of the different counties have been made out with great labour, and no doubt with as much accuracy.

To those gentlemen from whom the corrected Maps have been received, the subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—33tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 550 acres of Land, lying on the northeast side of Cape Fear river, 15 miles above Fayetteville, and 9 miles below Averasborough, near an excellent mill site on Silver Run. The tract, part of which lies immediately on the river and is excellent bottom land, extends from the river across the stage road, affording a good situation for building. Part of the land (about 60 acres) is cleared, and corn, cotton, &c. cultivated on it.

For terms of sale apply to E. J. Hale, in Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber in Raleigh.

J. H. McKETHEN.

Oct. 19—37-tf

J. F. & John Lippitt

Offer for Sale,

1500 Bushels Salt
75 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
125 bags Coffee
20 hhds. Molasses
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 bags Pepper
10 bags Spice
15 bags Ginger
20 tons Iron
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads
German Blistered and Cast Steel
Cotton and Wool Cards
Wool Machine Cards
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, and other Dye Stuffs
As usual, an assortment of Patent Medicines and Paints, dry and in Oil.

October 26—38-tf



H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,
50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,



500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

FALL GOODS.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received, and are now opening, an *Extensive Assortment* of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, either at wholesale or retail. Among the assortment are,

Extra Super London blue, black, and fashionable olive Cloths.
Do do black and blue Cassimeres.
Fine and common Cloths, all colours.
Double milled drab Great Coating.
Do do Lionskin do.
Sattinets, blue, black, and Oxford mixed.
Vestings, Toilanett, Swansdown, and Silk.
Flannels, white, red, green, and yellow.
Do Figured scarlet Pelise.
Baizes, Green Bocking and Drapery, 5-4 to 7-4
Blankets, Rose and Point
Bombazetts, plain and figured, all colours
Black Bombazine, 5-8 and 3-4, super super
Linseys, 5-4, high coloured stripes.
Hosiery: Lambs' Wool, gentlemen's white & col'd half hose; Do do do; Worsted, gentlemen's and ladies' black white and coloured; Cotton do do do
Shawls: Cassimere, plain and printed, all colours; Prussian and Braganza do; Merino and Canton Crape; Cotton and imitation 4-4 to 8-4
Cashmere Long Shawls
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4, Table
Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Steam Loom
Cambrics and Jaconetts, plain, figured and checked
Calicoes: common and superfine, new patterns; Furniture do do
Mourning and London Prints do
Muslins, mull mull, book and Swiss, fig'd and plain
Laces, Thread and Bobinett
Lace Veils and Edgings
Crapes: Black Canton and Nankin; Do and white Italian; Do Hat do
Silks: India Taffetas, black, blue and green; Do Sarsnets and Levantines, black; Italian and Gros de Naples do; Do do figured do; Do white and ombre Shades, all colours
Ribbons: plain Taffetas and Satin, all colours; elegant feathered Scio do
Silk Hosiery, gentlemen's and ladies black & white
Gloves: Ladies' Kid, Silk and Beaver; Gent'n's Beaver, Woodstock and Buckskin
Furniture Fringes
Shell Combs, large and small
Imitation do. and Ivory
Cravats, black silk, plain and figured
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
Silk Hkfs, Ladies' fancy and black crape
Clothes and hair Brushes
Ticklinburgs, Osnaburgs and Duck
200 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings, brown and bleached, 3-4 to 4-4
Sheetings, do do 4-4 to 6-4
Plaids and Indigo Checks
Cotton and Wool Cards, Whittimore's genuine
Hats, fine and coarse.

GROCERIES.

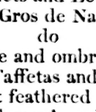
Imperial and Gunpowder / Hyson and Young Hyson } TEA.
Pepper and Spice
London Mustard
Indigo and Salt Petre
Bunch Raisins, in half boxes.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac or French Brandy
Holland Gin
Madeira, L. P. old / Do. Sicily do / Teneriffe do / Malaga do / Old Port, in bottles } WINES.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1825—37-tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Managers' Office.

(By authority of the State of New York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1826,
And finished in 5 minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.
Each Ticket having 3 Numbers in Combination.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME
OF THE
New York State Literature Lottery,
CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1	prize of	$100,000	is	100,000
1	-	50,000	-	50,000
1	-	20,000	-	20,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
4	-	2,500	-	10,000
10	-	2,000	-	20,000
39	-	1,000	-	39,000
78	-	500	-	39,000
468	-	100	-	46,800
4,446	-	50	-	222,300
5,051	Prizes,			$567,600
9,139	Blanks.			

Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole ..... $30 | Quarter $12 50
Half ..... 25 | Eighth 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore requested to be early in their application, as all Orders actually mailed before the rise will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

*** Notes of the Bank of the United States and its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & M'INTYRE,
Washington City.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15—19-tf

James Kyle

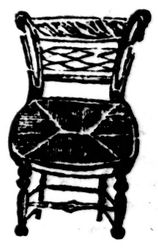
HAS received, by the late arrivals from N. York, a large and general assortment of new and elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Gros de Naples Silks
Do plain do do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Merino square and long Shawls, some very superior
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common do.
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Domestic
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies and Gentlemen

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

CASH or Shoe Leather, given for *HIDES* and *DEER SKINS*, By

McNEILL & KIRKLAND.

November 29, 1825—43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore patronized him, and announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

British, French and American Goods,

consisting of almost every article in the Dry Good line which is adapted to the market; the goods have been bought at the New-York auctions with the utmost care to be cheap and desirable, they will therefore be sold either by wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. Country dealers are invited to call and examine them—they are as follows, viz:—

Extra super. blue and black Cloths
Super. blue, black, brown, olive, mixed, claret and drab cloths
Blue, brown, and claret ladies' cloths
Blue, black, and mixed Cassimeres and Sattinets
Red, green, and white Flannels
Green Serge and Baize
Camlet, and Scotch Plaid
Caroline Plaids (a variety)
Camlet and Plaid Cloaks
Ladies' Plaid Cloaks
Black and colored Bombazetts (new style)
Supr. black Bombazines, Rattinets, &c.
Black Circassian and Denmark Satteen
Rose and point Blankets
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hose
Irish nett negro Hose, Mittens and Frocks
Toilanett, Swansdown, Valentia, Marseilles and Bolivar silk Vestings
Plain and bordered Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs
Merino Hdkfs. and Points
Rich black figured silks (a variety)
Do. fashionable ombre Gros de Naples
Do. do. striped black habit Sattins
Do. do. plaid cloak do.
Black, white and green Sarsnets
Do. and colored Mandarine Crape Robes
Rich fancy silk Handkerchiefs and Zephyrs
Blk. and white silk Hose and Gloves
Blk. Barceiona and Bandana Hdkfs.
Blk. silk Lace, and white crape Liece
Fancy daisy silk Buttons, Leaves and Frogs
Gimps, a great variety
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
White and green Gauze Veils
Black and colored sewing silk
Feather edge, embossed, and shaded garniture Ribbons
Black taffeta and belt Ribbons
Silk and tabby Velvet
Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.
Superior Ginghham Cravating
Fancy Cambrick Prints, (a variety and newest style)
3-4 & 4-4 furniture Chintz
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Swiss muslin Points
Plain and plaid Cambric Muslins
Bordered Jaconet Cravats
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Do. and do. book do.
Inserting Trimmings—a splendid assortment
Mull Muslins and Scotch Lawn
3-4 and 5-4 Cambric Dimities
Linen Cambrics and long Lawns
Supr. and low priced Linens—a variety
Brown Linen Cambric, for Calashes
Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings
4-4 Bobbinet Lace
6-4 and 8-4 table Diaper
Bird Eye and Russia do.
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Blackand whitee-brown patent Thread
Cotton Balls and Spools
Damask cotton Shawls and chintz Handkerchiefs
Imitation Carolina and blue Plaids
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 apron Checks
Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Nett and webb slide Suspenders
Leghorn, Gipsy and Bolivar Bonnets
Straw, do. and Misses do.
Men's fashionable water proof Hats
Lafayette prunel Shoes and Bootees
Morocco broadstrap Shoes and Bootees
Cotton Bagging and Hessians
Whittimore's No. 10 cotton Cards
Phosphorus pocket Lights, pocket Pistols, Scissars, Pen Knives, &c. &c.
Ladies' beaver and York tan Gloves
Men's Dog Skin do.
Also, a quantity of Men's Saddles
Foolscap and Letter Paper; Paste Boards.

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1825—43tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, under the firm of A. PATTERSON & Co.

G. T. HEARSEY.
A. PATTERSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

Wholesale Store,

Corner of Front & Church Streets, Cheraw.

A. PATTERSON & CO.

Offer for sale, a general and extensive Assortment of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

This Establishment being devoted to a business exclusively WHOLESALE, and having arrangements for constant supplies, on the most advantageous terms, is offered with confidence, worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants of that part of the Interior Country which is connected with this place as a market for its produce.

Purchasers for cash or approved paper will be furnished with assortments at such prices as will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21, 1825—43-4t

Gun Powder.

Rogers' *Orange* Gun Powder of N. Y.

THIS Article, acknowledged to be superior, wherever it is known, is manufactured on new and improved principles, as conspicuously appears from an Orange *stain* thrown out on its ignition, a peculiarity possessed by no other Powder, strongly indicating the absence of all Alkalis, and rendering it well adapted to resist the effects of a salt or humid atmosphere.

It is *warranted* to possess the greatest degree of strength and quickness, and to contain only about one fourth of the quantity of residuum, or incombustible matter, which is found in the best English Powder.

It may be had by the quantity, single keg, or at retail, from

J. & S. BIRDSALL, Agents.
Fayetteville.

Experiments having been made of this Powder by one of the first Chemists and Engineers in this country, who found it to possess all the qualities above described, and whose certificate is in the hands of the Agents—Purchasers not satisfied after making trial of the Powder will have their money returned with the expense of transportation.

J. & S. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-9t.

Three or four Young Men,

WHO can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with constant employment, at liberal wages, on application to

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1—39-tf

North Carolina T

THE Editor of the North C gives information to all c pects the publication of his p first week in January next. T subscription papers are requeste of Subscribers' names, at the l of December. Papers directed t in Fayetteville, by private c will will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injust ings not to express his warmest liberal encouragement he has any thing were wanting to c of the necessity and importance tion, the patronage he has rec of society and from every part certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish from its commencement will their names, either by giving have proposals, or by leaving Master who will forward them. pectation is, to publish in pamp ing 16 pages a week, making a a year; so that those who take commencement, may file away for a greater mass of religious, politic telligence than can, perhaps, be other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel through requested to make known to their anticipated commencement of th courage all who wish to subscribe delay.

It is believed that if those who a deep interest in this object were exert their influence a little further tion sufficiently large would be o the continuance of a Journal so on this influence the Editor confi and promises his best exertions to expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42.

☞ The Editors of the Catawba Carolinian, Hillsborough Recorder, ter, Raleigh Star, Milton Gazette, nel, and Wilmington Recorder, are quested to publish the above once.

Thirty Dollars Re

RANAWAY from the subscri county, N. C. while on his dence in Alabama, on the morning three Negro Men, named LUKE, *BILLY*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet plexion, has lost a lower fore t pauling hat, yellow mixed d jacket, black waistcoat and blue

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of inches high, wore a fur hat, ed northern homespun short jac homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 2 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, short jacket, check shirt, blue

The above reward will be given hension of these negroes, and th jail, so that the subscriber may dollars will be given for securing

Any information respecting th ed at the Post Office, Fayettevill TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK
Montgomery

August 29, 1825—30tf

Negroes for S

SOME valuable negroes for s terms, for cash. For particu Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Factorage and Com Business.

THE subscriber tenders his servi and the public in general, as f for the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, g ticles of Country Produce as are b ville for Market, and for the p generally.

He will invest the proceeds of a made, without commission, in G cription that may be ordered, or p same as he may be directed, paying particular attention to the orders of his that respect.

Having convenient Warehouses Produce or Merchandise, he will s ship, or forward any Produce or G be committed to his charge for either poses.

He promises prompt and strict orders and interest of his employers, charge for Commission shall be

JOSEPH

Fayetteville, N. C. 14th Sept. 1825

Real Estate for S



ON Monday the si January next, will be sold, tion, without reserve, Cheraw, *TWO HOUSE* in said Town, viz: part of Lot No. street, containing fifty-two feet back the whole width, 300 feet, which fronts on Church street, on ortable Dwelling House, with three stairs, handsomely finished, a Kitchen House, and an excellent Well of good stand for business, and well tion of those who wish to locate Cheraw.

Also, that well situated House and Lot on Market street, feet front, back one hundred and improvements are a neat well finished thirty four feet long and twenty Counting Room, a Shed thirty-four wide, a Cotton Shed and Ware Room plete order and new. The terms titles to this property are unincumbered ing conveyed to me in trust by James Fayetteville, for certain purposes ed. ROBERT STRANGE.

November 15, 1825—42-tds

A Tobacco Factory for

THAT valuable Factory and Lot situated at Lower Fayetteville, consisting Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a geous and lucrative employment for quainted with manufacturing Tobacco ings are spacious and convenient, and forming an L, each wing fifty feet wide, with convenient rooms for sorting co. This valuable Factory is offered derate terms, and on a long credit—For ticulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO.
J. M. DOBBIN.
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Tumblers and Decan

THE subscribers are appointed South Boston South Glass Works in store a general assortment of Flint half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, figured pint and quart Decanters, pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—38tf